

inorganic compound, a solid organic compound, water containing a lubricant additive, a phosphate, a fatty oil, fatty acid or wax, a synthetic oil lubricant which is selected from polymerized olefins, organic esters, silicones, polyphenyl ethers, silicates, chlorinated aromatics, fluorocarbons, and polyglycol lubricants, or greases thereof, or a soap, and a petroleum oil or an isostearyl alcohol containing two oxyethylene groups wherein said lubricating composition is substantially anhydrous where said material for decreasing friction is a petroleum oil or an isostearyl alcohol containing two oxyethylene groups, and mixtures thereof.

32. (Amended Once) The composition of claim 31 where said solid inorganic lubricant is molybdenum disulfide, cobalt chloride, antimony oxide, niobium selenide, tungsten disulfide, mica, boron nitride, silver sulfate, cadmium chloride, cadmium iodide, borax, basic white lead, lead carbonate, lead iodide, asbestos, talc, zinc oxide, carbon, babbitt, bronze, brass, aluminum, gallium, indium, thallium, thorium, copper, silver, gold, mercury, lead, tin, indium, or the Group VIII noble metals or mixtures thereof.

42. (Amended Once) The composition of claim 29 where said lubricating composition consists essentially of a superabsorbent polymer combined with a material for decreasing friction between moving surfaces, where said superabsorbent polymer absorbs greater than about 100 times its weight in water and is a polymer of acrylic acid, an acrylic ester, acrylonitrile, acrylamide, co-polymers thereof or mixtures thereof, wherein said material for decreasing friction is said synthetic oil lubricant, or two-mol ethoxylate of isostearyl alcohol, or greases thereof, and wherein said material for